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The Res Gestae

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

March 14, 1978

Dean Sandalow Looks Ahead

by Jon Brenner

In a recent interview with Dean-elect Terrance Sandalow, the RG had an opportunity to discuss the role of the Dean here at the Law School and to get some idea of what we can expect in the next five years.

The Law School deanship carries with it a five-year renewable term. When asked to comment on the advantages of this system as opposed to that of a tenured dean, Sandalow said, "I think that the institution would like to have a chance to reassess whether this is the person they want as dean... From the individual's point of view, he should also have a chance to see if this is something he likes doing or whether five years is as much as he can bear."

In discussing the role of the dean, Sandalow stressed the autonomy of the Law faculty and the fact that the dean is in no sense their boss...Where the dean fits in... is as a kind of chairman of the faculty. Because faculty members are focused on their own individual responsibilities, they may have less time than the dean to think about the institution at large. The function of the dean is to call faculty attention to issues that, in his judgment, ought to be considered.

Dean Sandalow stated that he intended to continue teaching while dean, and, when asked which of his courses he would offer, said that he would teach "whenever and wherever the assistant dean needs me most." With regard to further allocation of his time, the Dean expressed concern over the amount of time which may be taken up with the construction of the library, but added that he did not

expect to place as much emphasis upon fund raising as has Dean St. Antoine, since the bulk of the funds have already been pledged.

The Law School's financial position, according to the Dean, is similar to that of "the private law schools and legal education in general; the budget is inadequate and we need money to endow additional faculty chairs." He went



on to add that the situation is far from critical and that cutbacks in the school's program due to lack of funding need not be anticipated.

Dean Sandalow expressed his confidence in Michigan's current and future status among the nation's law schools. We are "on the forefront of legal education and scholarship... on of THE top four or five schools in the country." He is, however, not optimistic as to the possibilities of enlarging the faculty. While acknowledging the desirability of more professors and noting that the faculty consensus appears to be that we need to make additional appointments in the areas of corporate tax, estate planning, comparative law, and

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Nordby Named Susan B. Anthony Award Winner

The annual Susan B. Anthony Birthday Party was a success; the food was delicious; the participants were in a festive mood, and happily the honored guest showed up. Virginia B. Nordby, winner of this year's Susan B. Anthony award given by WLSA to the one who has most furthered the cause of women during the year, had had a prior conflicting commitment for the evening. Her plans were changed, however, by the machinations of her secretary and her husband, and so she was on hand to receive the award, about which she was "very pleased and very happy."

Nordby, who is Policy Coordinator for the University, a Lecturer at the Law School, and Faculty Associate at the Institute for Social Research, was praised for her work in assembling materials for and teaching the "Women and the Law" course and for her "vertical integration" of legislative reform.

When Nordby first taught "Women and the Law" in January, 1973, there was no casebook available. She had one month in which to assemble 1409 pages of mimeographed materials, and, since she emphasizes constitutional analysis in the course, she found that doing the necessary, time-consuming background research kept her only one jump ahead of her students that first term.

Nordby's experiences in legislative reform began when she was associated with the California Law Revision Commission. There, she worked out of a two-lawyer office to: do initial background research; gain legislative approval for further study; contract with law professors for in-depth research; draft recommendations for legislation; gather feedback from state bar committees; present the draft to the legislature; and finally to publish the work.

With that kind of background, it was only natural for her to take the

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RES GESTAE—

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Letter To The Editor: Hiding Behind a Veil of Anonymity

Two weeks ago, when the Editor of the Res Gestae, Chuck Stavoe called for greater participation in the newspaper by all members of the Law School community, I agreed with him 100%. The R.G. can and should be an open forum for anyone desiring to air his views, provided that he is willing to stand behind them.

However, that same week, in the accompanying *Docket*, a "special report" was published condemning LSSS Absenteeism. It was unsigned. I agree that absenteeism at LSSS meetings is a problem that should be remedied, but that article was not meant to express the opinion of the R.G. staff. It was one person's view, and even though it was primarily an informational article, it's concluding remark concerning Geoff Silverman should not have gone unattributed.

At a time when the R.G. is encouraging increased participation in all law school activities, especially the Law School Student Senate, there is no room for such

remarks which I view as snide. If Geoff Silverman is truly interested in participating in LSSS, the report should serve as sufficient warning to him that his attendance record had better improve. I saw no reason for such a comment to be appended to the "special report", which if anything challenged Geoff to forgo LSSS altogether, rather than encourage him to seek reinstatement.

As the author of a weekly column, my byline is a personal pledge to the reader that I am willing to answer for anything that appears in the column. It is time that the R.G. amend its policy of allowing the authors of non-news (opinion and feature) articles to hide behind a cloak of anonymity.

And to Geoff Silverman, I apologize that such a remark appeared, and I exhort him to serve out the remainder of his two-year senate term if he feels that he is capable of contributing to the Law School.

s/Steven M. Fetter

Michigan's Jessup Team Places 1st and 2nd

Agents for the Republic of Indepesh (applicant) and agents for the Federal Union of Balistan (respondent) argued before the International Court of Justice assembled at Wayne State University February 24 and 25. Indepesh petitioned the ICJ for a declaration that Balistan violated the Law of War in its treatment of Indepeshi combatants during Indepesh's war of secession. Balistan, on the other hand sought a Court Order for the repatriation of its prisoners held by Indepesh.

Jessup International Moot Court teams from law schools in the South Central (neither south nor central) Region argued against each other twice as applicants and twice as respondents before different panels of judges. A separate

panel judged their memorials (briefs). Michigan's team composed of two first-year students, Edward Krauland and Edward Timmins, and three second-year students, Beverly Goulet, Gary Visscher and Fred Rodriguez, placed second in orals by winning three out of four rounds, and placed first for Best Memorials.

Unfortunately, the Michigan Team will not accompany their Memorials, which will go on to compete in the National Competition in Washington D.C., during the ABA International Law Convention in April. Hopefully, those team members who will compete in next year's competition will break the trend of the past few years by winning the Regional Orals so that their memorial will not have to compete without them.

FLOW SPORTS

Flow is a term which has been widely used in recent years to denote the feeling one has when one is participating in an activity of some sort, *at or slightly above* one's maximum potential performance. Flow is most commonly associated with physical activities, especially non-team sports. An athlete may experience flow for brief periods of time. A discus thrower may experience flow at the moment of release when he *knows* that his approach, body position, arm movement and follow through were perfect and that he could not have done better. Flow can also last for longer periods of time. Many of you have probably experienced an awareness of flow when you have been matched against a racquetball opponent of equal or superior skill--and won; as a result of maintaining the entire match at your absolute peak of coordination and concentration. To express the feeling in terms closer to home, the feeling would be similar to (but we hope, more intense than) that experienced directly after leaving the Law Library when you have just found what you needed, copied it on an open photocopy machine (using exact change) and departed--all in about two minutes time. Add to that glow of satisfaction the exponent of physical action and you have what flow is all about.

This column is not limited, however, to flow sports but basically to individual sports of all kinds. What we hope to do is present the reader with a brief summary of what the sport is about, and then information concerning where to do it, how to do it, what you need, who to contact, and how much it will cost.

Whenever possible we will try to obtain information from law students who already participate in the sport. We will also act as a clearinghouse for people interested in contacting others who want to try a particular sport. In future

weeks we plan to write about spring outdoor jogging, parachute jumping, local canoeing, hang gliding, wilderness backpacking, etc. If you have any information about these or similar sports please contact us through the RG.

Next week we will tell you about parachute jumping in the Ann Arbor area and how you can participate.

Sandalow

Cont. from Page 1

international law, he added that the emphasis in making future appointments will be placed less on fields of expertise than upon academic proficiency in general. "We are looking for exciting additions to the faculty... major scholars."

Noting that, "I'm not going to accomplish anything alone, the faculty will do things during my term," the Dean went on to mention several curricular matters which he would like to see the faculty consider. The first of these is what he terms "skills training," a term which takes in both clinical programs and non-clinical skills courses such as the trial practice and negotiation courses presently being taught. He would like to see these programs enhanced, but, "the major intellectual challenge is to develop these offerings at the same traditional levels of excellence as the general curriculum." He senses that there are more questions about clinical programs than there are about other types of skills courses such as simulations. Part of the problem he senses with clinical offerings is the difficulty of the individual student developing within a clinical setting, those skills in which he is deficient, another drawback is that clinical programs are quite expensive.

Another program which he would like to continue to develop is that of interdisciplinary offerings. The Dean would like to see these

Nordby

Cont. from Page 1

factual, sociological research on rape produced by the Women's Crisis Center in Ann Arbor and bring it to fruition as Michigan's new rape act. She is currently guiding research into the impact of that legislation.

Nordby's roles as policy-maker, reformer, and teacher are consistent with her philosophy that the law is a vehicle for social change. Her professional goal is to continue to work within the system, seeking opportunities to use her training to create institutional procedures responsive to individual demands as well as to change the ways in which people work under the law. She characterizes her work as "preventative law," definitely a non-traditional legal practice.

Nordby emphasized that all graduates of U-M Law School will be policy makers in their communities and in the country as a whole, and that she is anxious to have the students here apply their thinking to that role. As long as Nordby is available as a role model, that task should not be difficult.

systematized and made a more pervasive and integral part of the curriculum. The difficulty presented by both types of programs is one of fitting the into the individual student's schedule, which is already quite full. To this end he is interested in exploring how the overlap in present courses can best be eliminated. As an example of the problem and how it might be dealt with, he pointed to the fact that almost all public law courses spend time discussing the subject of bringing suit against public officials. He suggests that there might be a common nucleus of materials in these courses which could be taught as a separate course, a prerequisite to the others. Presumably, this plan would result in fewer total credit hours spent in covering the several public law courses.

LEMPERT OPPOSES SMALLER JURIES

Prof. Richard Lempert warns that two popular proposals to streamline the U.S. jury system--reducing the number of jurors from 12 to six in criminal and civil cases, and decreasing the number of "peremptory challenges" (dismissals of potential jurors without specific cause)--could damage the quality of justice in the nation's trial courts.

Writing in the "Law Quadrangle Notes," Prof. Lempert says that, in both statistical modeling and research on small groups, there is no substantiation of the claim that "the switch to small juries will not positively harm the quality of jury justice."

Lempert also urges that attorneys should be allowed to retain their present rights regarding dismissal of prospective jurors--in both civil and criminal cases--who they feel would be biased against their clients. Such peremptory challenges, says Lempert, ensure the greatest degree of impartiality among jurors.

The article stems from testimony submitted jointly by Lempert and Jay Schulman, a New York City social psychologist associated with the National Jury Project, to a U.S. Senate subcommittee studying proposed omnibus legislation dealing with the federal judiciary. Two provisions, since deleted from the legislation, would have required all U.S. District Courts to switch from 12- to six-member juries in civil cases and would have reduced the number of peremptory challenges in civil cases from three to two.

Lempert notes that it is now common practice for many district courts, by local rule, to use six-member juries in civil cases.

In their prepared testimony submitted to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Improvement of Judicial Machinery, Lempert and Schulman recommend that "Congress not interfere with those federal district courts that have been able to resist the bureaucratic siren song of six-member juries" in

civil cases.

Instead, Lempert and Schulman advocate a statute "requiring all districts to allow litigants the option of a larger jury, at least in cases where substantial amounts of money are at stake or important values clash."

They note that "the additional expense of larger juries is minuscule relative to the federal budget, and slight relative to total judicial expenditures."

In warning against wider use of six-member juries, Lempert writes:

"In groups, expressions of bias may be inhibited or properly dismissed as individuals with conflicting points of view call each other into account. Group factual judgments tend to be more accurate than those made by individuals.

"An individual is at all times left to his own devices while a group may receive contributions from many individuals. Where, for example, memory is important, as in recalling the testimony of various witnesses, one individual may recall certain facts while another recalls others.

"Where a problem is inescapably ambiguous, error variance is reduced when individual judg-

ments are averaged together. Where understanding is difficult, as with a judge's instructions, a lone decision maker is lost if he does not understand. A person in a group may benefit from the understanding of others."

Supporting these claims, Lempert points to an earlier study in which he showed the advantages of decision-making groups with 12 members, as compared to those with six.

In arguing against a decrease in the number of peremptory challenges of prospective jurors in court cases, Lempert said:

"Challenges are devices for eliminating from juries individuals whose prejudices are likely to interfere with their ability to be impartial triers of fact.

"The group of jurors who survive the challenge process may be less representative of the community from which they were drawn than the original group of unchallenged jurors, but they are more likely to render a judgment fairly responsive to the evidence in the case.

"The trade-off between representativeness and fairness strengthens rather than weakens the quality of jury justice."

- Gargoyle Films presents -

Play It Again Sam

After his wife leaves him for "insufficient laughter", neurotic film critic Woody Allen turns to married friends for help in establishing a meaningful relationship with the opposite sex, and winds up having an affair with his best friend's wife. The film is at once a spoof of and an ode to the Bogart mythos as exemplified in *Casablanca*. With Diane Keaton and Tony Roberts.

Admission; Law Students	50c
Guests	\$1.00
Others	\$1.25

FRIDAY, MARCH 17

Showtimes: 7:00 - 8:40 - 10:20

ROOM 100 HUTCHINS HALL

L.S.S.S. Investigation

The Robert Santos Machine moves to "clean up" the law school with a series of fulfilled campaign promises as well as inspire the student body with an appealing and innovative student funded fellowship.

In an exclusive Res Gestae interview, Robert Santos--law school student body president--admitted that the LSSS has embarked on an investigation of two of the "all time great" mysteries to University of Michigan Law Students. The LSSS is piercing the bureaucratic veil that envelops both the Copy Center and the Financial Aids Office.

It seems incredible that the Copy Center, given rent-free space in the Law School and a subsidy of \$20.00 from each student, still manages to charge uniformly exorbitant prices for all distributed materials. This year the Senate is having a reformed MBA student (who was sufficiently enlightened to come to law school before being irreparably harmed) audit the Copy Center books. Soon information should be available proving, once and for all, how the Copy Center can do so little for so much in such a brief span of time.

The Financial Aids Office, admirably helmed by John Mason, is the second subject of LSSS inquiry. Everyone is aware of the abuses of the system. Everyone has heard something about someone who sometimes obtained an Emergency Loan to take a week vacation. This type of abuse is difficult to detect since one who, knowing that the amount of financial aid available in a school year is finite, would borrow money for such a blatant non-necessity would probably feel little compunction about coming up with some reasonable cause if pressed concerning the money's intended use. No one wants to have financial aid hinging on a detailed examination of each individual's itemized and documented expense. The LSSS intends to discover, what, if anything, can be done to insure that financial aid goes to the

Cont. on Page 9

STEVE FETTER'S

Day Old Bread

**CHAMPIONS ARE MADE...
... NOT BORN — LEARN
FROM THE BEST!!!**



The
YALE KAMISAR
★ All Star ★
**BASKETBALL/
CRIMINAL LAW
DAY CAMP**

Camp Director Yale Kamisar quizzes Piston star Bob Lanier on the Miranda warning while teaching Bob how to shield the basketball away from the defender.

Listen to what Piston great Bob Lanier has to say about the Yale Kamisar Basketball-Criminal Law Day Camp: "It's really difficult for professional basketball players who want to further their education. I'm happy now as a basketball player, but at the same time, I'm thinking ahead. I've considered

Law as a possibility after I retire, but I haven't had the free time to go to law school during the summer. Since I have to work 4 to 6 hours a day on basketball, it just wasn't feasible. Then I heard about The Yale Kamisar Basketball-Criminal Law Day Camp. It's been a godsend. Now I can get in my 4 to 6 hours of basketball, while, at the same time, Professor Kamisar and his staff of highly-trained professional summer clerks teach me Criminal Law. All this and the food's good too."

Or listen to Camp Director Yale Kamisar: "I've always wanted to come up with a system of helping to develop minds as well as bodies, and I think I've finally found it. At my camp, there are always two career options--Law and Professional Basketball, and I think in that way we are maximizing my campers' opportunities for future success. We started this as a summer camp, but I think the coming trend in law schools is going to be in this area. We're seeking accreditation from the A.B.A. and the N.B.A. and if they approve it, I think we'll be able to expand the camp into a full-fledged School of Law within three years."

But remember, if BASKETBALL doesn't happen to be your game, don't forget to consider these other Sport-Law Summer Camps:

THE J.J. WHITE HOCKEY-CONTRACTS SUMMER CAMP,
Toronto, Ontario

THE DOUG KAHN TENNIS-TAXATION SUMMER CAMP, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

THE TERRY SANDALOW RACQUETBALL-CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SUMMER CAMP,
Ann Arbor, Michigan

THE WILLIAM BISHOP BIRD-WATCHING-INTERNATIONAL LAW SUMMER CAMP,
Lausanne, Switzerland

To receive an informational pamphlet describing all of the above-mentioned camps, please send \$.50 to D.O.B. FUN SUMMER Enterprises, Inc., R.G. OFFICE, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor.

Law School Fund

The Law School Fund has just completed its seventeenth successful campaign! The National Committee for the Fund will meet in Ann Arbor at the Law School on Friday and Saturday, April 7 and 8, 1978.

If that is less than an earth-shattering announcement perhaps you should know more about the membership of the Committee, what it does, more about the Fund, what it is used for, its importance to you (and, vice-versa, your importance to it).

Read on!

The Fund first saw the light of day in 1961. During this just-ended campaign (each annual drive runs from February 1 through the following January 31) the total contributions reached a new record of \$527,999.06, an increase of 5.4%! In its seventeen years a total of \$4,885,643.41 has been contributed in the form of annual gifts to the Law School through the Fund.

All of this doesn't just "happen." A National Committee composed of alumni, faculty and students is charged with the responsibility for making the basic plans for each annual giving program. The alumni members come from across the country. Student members are the incumbent and newly-elected presidents of the Law School Student Senate. David R. Macdonald of Chicago is the National Chairman for 1977 and 1978.

On the local scene Professor Roy F. Proffitt has general administrative responsibility for the Fund. Mrs. Lois Richards is in direct supervision of the office, where she has the able assistance of Alene Smith and Wenda Richmon. The headquarters of the organization that makes the Fund go is located in the basement of Legal Research.

Great effort is taken to see that each alumnus is reminded of the Fund each year. It starts with a letter from the National Chairman.

Then, to the extent possible, all alumni are contacted personally by a local solicitor early in the fall. Sometime later agents for each of the various classes contact those who have not yet contributed. Of course some of the local solicitors also follow-up on some of their prospects. No one is asked or expected to contribute more than once a year, but those in charge believe that increased numbers of alumni participating each year is the key to success.

None of this could happen without the help of many alumni. Each year the "team" of volunteers required to conduct the campaign exceeds 600 men and women. The regional, state and local chairpeople have the final responsibility for organizing their own areas. Service on this "team," as well as making their contributions to the Fund is something that students can look forward to.

The entire school—students, faculty and staff—benefits from the tangible results of these annual drives. In fact there is scarcely an aspect of the Law School that has not been enhanced by the presence of the Fund during the seventeen years of its existence. About 20 to 25% of the gifts are earmarked one way or another by the donor. The balance is unrestricted. The various financial aid accounts for needy students have received substantially more than one-half of all receipts. Other direct benefits for the students have included prizes for outstanding scholastic achievement, improved placement and admissions operations, support of the student organizations such as legal aid, case clubs, the *Journal of Law Reform*, the senior day festivities, etc. Visitations of distinguished leaders and lawyers have been supported through the Fund. Some of the money has been used to assist faculty research, purchase equipment useful in the instructional programs such as

closed-circuit television from the Washtenaw County Court House, video-tape recording and viewing equipment, and to augment the resources of the law library.

Some necessary additions and alterations have also been made to the buildings, such as the carrels on the second level of the third floor library in Hutchins Hall, the interview rooms along the edge of Room 200, the remodeling of the library to make two levels open stacks, air conditioning and new lights in some of the second floor classrooms. The Fund has also helped with the rehabilitation work and purchase of new beds, carpets and draperies in the Lawyers Club. A current project is the remodeling of Room 116. This list is not exhaustive, but it underscores the fact that it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of private giving to the "good health" of the University of Michigan Law School.

Because of the friendly competition during the past year with the concurrent operation of the Capital Fund drive, Proffitt observed that he was extremely pleased with the results for 1977. But, at the same time he pointed out that with inflation, increased tuition, and general increase in the "cost of living" for the Law School, everyone connected with the Fund "has to run like the devil just to stand still." Fortunately, the Fund has done better than stand still.

Copies of the printed report for the Fund for 1976 (1977 will not be available for several weeks) will be placed on the table in front of Room 100. Help yourself. From it you can see the growth pattern for the first sixteen years. The success of the Fund must be maintained to provide those "extras of excellence" that will assure that the University of Michigan Law School retains its position as one of the truly great law schools of the world.

???QUERY???

WHAT CAN A MICHIGAN LAW STUDENT DO WITH \$30?

1. Buy a three year supply of blue-books and hiliter's, and then some;
2. Frustrate him/herself for 40 straight hours at the pinball machines;
3. Go *window shopping* for the latest fashions in Ann Arbor;
4. Deduct it next year from his/her annual donation to Uncle Sam's coiffers--FIT.

We think alternative #4 is most preferable, especially if you deduct the money as a contribution to the Student Funded Fellowship (SFF) Program. The SFF is now beginning its effort to obtain pledges from the student body; it will soon be soliciting applications for this summer's program.

Preliminary application forms, brochures, and pledge cards are available in Room 217 Hutchins Hall. It is crucial that students pick up and read through the brochures. We ask you to give serious consideration to the SFF because it is one of the few opportunities for the student to make an extremely valuable and direct contribution toward expanding the horizons of our law school and its influence on the American Bar.

A pledge to SFF will help a fellow student explore a career in public interest law, where good people are needed. You don't have to be an alumnus to support the law school; our commitment to improving the legal profession and Michigan Law does not begin with graduation, but right now.

Michigan law students must cultivate interest in the low-paying yet essential areas of our profession, for there are too many individuals and worthy causes that need legal leadership, representation, and advice to allow public interest law to go unattended. Michigan, being one of the foremost educational institutions in the country, can promote the dissemination of legal expertise to these areas and help remedy this quantitative and qualitative imbalance in

the legal area.

SFF Programs are working successfully at other major law schools. Fellowship recipients at one such school were asked to write short evaluations of their summer experience. Here are a few excerpts from people evaluating their employment during the summer of 1976:

Appalachian Research and Defense Fund of Kentucky, Inc.

"The caseload consisted of a more or less typical poverty law practice, but with a few characteristics peculiar to a rural Appalachian setting...Boundary disputes...and black lung claims comprise a large part of the office's administrative practice.

The thing which most impressed me about the office was its terrific spirit. In sharp contrast to the big-city law firm for which I had worked the summer after my first year, APPALRED had a tremendous camaraderie to it."

La Oficina de Ley, Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico

"Among my more interesting non-political cases was a horse-hustling suit -- my client denying the charge and instead suing to recover the registered quarter-horse!"

"In applying for a Student Funded Fellowship, I stated that it was important to me to be in a predominantly Chicano environment to counteract the effects of law school upon my values..."

Breecker, Cobin & Daley, Oakland, California

"My whole attitude toward practicing law has been reshaped by the success of the summer. While I felt last year as a first year student that there was a basic contradiction between being a lawyer and being a radical and social activist, I now believe that the two are not only compatible, but in my own case, inseparable." *Public Defender's Office, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*

"Because the Public Defender's Office is located in the courthouse, I had a fine opportunity to view the entire criminal justice system at work...I saw the results of our incredible system of law and ethics

--close and friendly cooperation on one case followed by dog-eat-dog rivalry on the next."

Through the SFF we hope to give the student body the lead role in undertaking this worthwhile task. Pledge to help enhance Michigan's presence in alternative legal practices; pledge as soon as you can. We do not expect large contributions, but believe the strength of the program will be reflected in the number of donations we receive. Therefore, every one counts.

We think you can work on Wall Street (or downtown Paoli?) and still help the rest of the country.

Dean Announces New Clinical Appts

Two attorneys have recently joined our Clinical Faculty. Alan Kirtley has replaced Martin Magid in the Clinical Law I Program, and joins Bill Burnham and Steve Pepe. Larry Gilbert has joined Don Duquette in the Child Advocacy Clinic.

Alan is following the pattern of our former clinician, Bill Kerr. Alan also was a partner with Landman, Hathaway, Latimer, Clink and Robb in Muskegon. He graduated with honors from Indiana University Law School where he was an Editor of their Law Journal. His background in practice since graduating in 1972 has been some civil and criminal litigation, with a more recent focus on corporate, commercial and hospital law. Alan has previously taught an undergraduate business law course in Muskegon.

Larry Gilbert, graduated magna cum laude from Michigan in 1974, and was a member of the Law Review. He has worked in the field of Mental Health, and then as a Regionid Heber Smith Fellow at the Legal Aid and Defenders Association of Detroit. There he was involved in state and federal litigation. As Chairperson of the Mental Health Bar Project of the State Bar's Young Lawyers Section, Larry has worked with Michigan and other law students supervising their work in commitment cases.

Report: National Women's Conference, Houston, Texas

"My consciousness is fine, it's my pay that needs raising..." **Slogan, Houston, Texas**

After the glory of the passing of the ERA resolution, the following resolutions were anti-climactic:

- * National Health Security Legislation; Social security, marital property, inheritance and domestic relations laws should be altered to protect homemakers;

- * Unfair sex discrimination should be eliminated in insurance plans;

- * more women participate in formulation and execution of all aspects of United States foreign policy, more women as Ambassadors and to all U.S. Delegations.

"Race is not really a separate women's issue...the reality is that racial issues are a part of all women's issues, and must be treated as such. Let us resolve to show support for racial issues in our collective Michigan resolutions and on the floor in Houston..."

Michigan delegate

The introduction of a substitute motion relating to minority women was significant. The original resolution, written by the IWY Commission, was considered by the minority women's caucus to ignore the realities of what minority women want - and need - to overcome the double burden of discrimination inherent in minority racial status and female gender combined. The new resolution, composed by the caucus and read to the assembly by a representative from each minority group, directed its attention to specific requirements of minority women:

- * remedy problems of sterilisation, mono-lingual education and services, high infant and maternal mortality rates, bias toward minority women's children, confinement to ghetto housing, and other minority problems; language and cultural barriers, sweatshop work conditions with high health hazards, and problems faced by wives of U.S. servicemen: mothers of American-born children should no

longer be subject to deportation; Hispanic American media should no longer be classified as "foreign press" and thus refused equal access to major national events: enforce all affirmative action programs in education, and act to relieve the high unemployment of Black teenage women, the need for low and moderate income housing and problems of "children in need of parents."

"Safe legal abortion for all women." **Poster at Houston.**

"We have a mentality in America that is anti-life, anti-family, anti-God." **President, March for Life**

Predictably the reproductive freedom resolution was subject to vigorous debate and prolonged demonstrations. Sarah Weddington, attorney in the *Roe v. Wade*, *Doe v. Bolton* spoke for the resolution, emphasising that contraception programs should be fully implemented and that education in contraception should be the primary aim, with abortion as a necessary last resort. Next, a delegate from Wisconsin spoke for the resolution, emphasising the need for younger women to have a right to choose, and that confidentiality between doctor and patient should be preserved despite the patient's youth. Against the resolution, two delegates spoke, one emphasising the right of the fetus: that persons advocating freedom and individual rights should at the same time support death for the fetus is "ridiculous", said the Chair of the Missouri delegation. The second speaker viewed the preservation of confidentiality between doctor and patient where the patient is under age as supporting the erosion of the family structure, and the abrogation of the rights of parents to oversee the activities of their children.

When the vote was taken, the resolution was passed by a majority of approximately four to one--equal to that supporting the ERA resolution. Immediately, the section opposed to the resolution moved

toward the rostrum chanting "Life, life, life" and holding banners reading: "A fetus has rights too"; "This aborted child won't keep his mother awake at night". The banners were torn and the demonstration collapsed after not more than five minutes. Although it was clear that those in favor of the resolution were pleased that it had passed, it was also apparent that the issue was one of the most seriously felt: the glee in its passage was not like the absolute enjoyment and rapture that accompanied the ERA resolution. Certainly the resolution was seen as necessary; equally clearly no one present was gleeful that abortions should have to be carried out, ever.

- * reproductive freedom to women. We urge highest priority to making available all methods of family planning to women.

- * A Federal rural education policy should be established which is designed to meet the special problems of isolation, poverty and underemployment in rural America.

"We are everywhere." **Slogan at Houston**

"It's a sad thing. I don't think they know what they're doing." **Texas delegate, Houston Conference**

Probably one of the volatile issues before the Convention was that of sexual preference, yet some of the most impressive moments of unity between the delegates and observers came during the debate:

- * Sexual Preference. Legislation eliminating discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in employment, housing, public accommodations, credit, public facilities, government funding, and the military. State legislatures should reform penal codes. State legislatures should prohibit consideration of sexual orientation as a factor in any judicial determination of child custody or visitation rights, which should be evaluated only on merits of which party is the better parent.

When put before the State

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Women's Conference

Cont. from Page 8

conferences preceding the National Convention, thirty States considered this to be a woman's issue. As the resolution came up for debate the Coliseum was filled with blue, green, pale and dark pink balloons carrying the message: "We're

Law School Fund

Cont. from Page 5

student who NEEDS the funding for basic living and educational expenses.

The most exciting of LSSS proposals is the new Student Funded Fellowship. This fellowship would provide University of Michigan Law Students who are interested in spending a summer working in the public interest with a subsidy to their inevitably meager paychecks. The fellowship would guarantee an estimated three students per year with a salary large enough to subsist on while working at a Public Interest Law Firm. The fellowship would "pick up" the difference between the subsistence salary and the salary actually paid by the law firm via either a grant or a loan. This program would encourage Public Interest Law Firms to interview at U of M and would make a summer with a Public Interest Law Firm a feasible alternative for a student who might otherwise not be able to consider it. The Fund would be entirely supported by voluntary contributions of \$25.00/law student. The Fund would be used only by U of M law students and it will be readily apparent to donors how each dollar is invested. There is no "middleman" so that no student may feign fear that his funds will be siphoned away by "administrative costs." The Fund is totally student supported so there will be no one on which to shift any of the responsibility for this very worthwhile project. It's an idealistic undertaking but it HAS worked at other schools and the individual monetary commitment requested of law students is certainly within any budget.

everywhere." First speaker for the motion was Ellie Smeal, homemaker president of N.O.W., mother of four children (as she announced). Succinctly she put the view that the right to choose consensual sexual partners is a fundamental right which cannot be ignored. Charlotte Bunch said: "This is not only for lesbians, it's for all women, for those who fear being called a lesbian." Those against the motion took the approach that women's issues should be limited to matters vis-a-vis men: to adopt the sexual preference resolution would be to intrude into areas not fitted to the aims of the Convention; further, the issue of lesbianism has been "an albatross around the neck of the movement" and thus should be eliminated from the Plan of Action. From Florida the view: "It's a matter of moral rights. It will destroy the family. They can never expect to fit into basic family life. It's against the laws of God..."

Ed. Note:

Ms. Scutt's Report will be concluded in the next issue of the R.G.

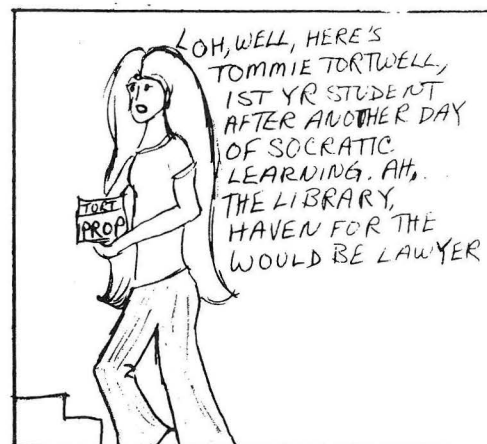
Spring Symposium

The International Law Society is sponsoring a spring symposium on March 17. The topic is foreign investment in developing countries and its impact on the economic, political, and legal systems.

Speaking at the conference will be: Gonzalo Biggs, senior attorney of the Inter-American Development Bank, Professor Tom Weisskopf of the University economics department, Jerome Jacobson, Senior Vice President of the Bendix Corporation, and Alan Granger, attorney for General Motors.

The symposium will be held from 3:30 to 5:30 in room 120. The format will be one of single presentations followed by a short panel discussion and questions.

Bottom 90th



POPE v. MICHELANGELO

as reported by B.J. Ustice

Per Curiam: The original action was brought by the appellant against the defendant for malicious destruction of property. The pleading avers that "the said Michelangelo, henceforth called, Mike, did maliciously and with premeditation damage, desecrate, and destroy the ceiling one Sistine Chapel, a private chapel open to the public, by drawing, writing, and scribbling obscene, profane, blasphemous, gross, and immoral etchings, pictures, reproductions, similitudes, and caricatures on the ceiling of said chapel".

The defendant demurred to the pleading, in the alternative claimed laches, in the alternative claimed estoppel and counter claimed alternatively contract damages, quantum meruit, quasi-contract, promissory estoppel, and reasonable reliance on the conduct and oral assurances of said Pope.

After working our way through the verbiage thrown at us by prolix, wordy, and verbose counsel, after reading reams, stacks, literally mountains of trial transcripts, we had to admit defeat, we were conquered, frustrated, our intellectual faculties had been completely nullified.

What in the Hell was the case about?

The problem seems to have arisen because the plaintiff in this case, Pope, has a legal staff on call at all times. Unfortunately they spend most of their time in the Roman Curia working on obscure and subtle distinctions in theology. One of the more obvious difficulties is in the background of the chief counsels for the respective parties.

The chief of Pope's staff is a priest whose primary avocation is devil's advocate, a graduate of Yale Law School. Everybody knows how verbose the devil can be. Just look at one of his contracts. That

intricate design around the edge is actually fine print designed by another graduate of Yale.

The fact that the chief counsel for defendant graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School speaks for itself.

The case was removed to this court because the original trial judge had a nervous breakdown and died tragically. He committed suicide one day when he went into the warehouse set aside for documents from this case and turned over all of the boxes and files and set them on fire. The fire was so bright it signalled the end of the dark ages. When he was informed that he was only burning half of the

second copies he gave a manical laugh and jumped into the fire. No trace of the body was found.

Through diligent efforts on the part of one of our second year law student clerks, from the University of Michigan, we are able to reach a decision. It seems that Pope wanted Mike to paint the ceiling sky blue with shocking pink trim but Mike went ahead and painted a mural. Since Pope spent much of his time in the said chapel he should have realized what Mike was doing, therefore Pope is estopped from claiming contract damages and we find that Mike recovers on quasi-contract for the value of his services.

RES INDIGESTAE

Tuesday, March 14

Lunch: Potato Pancakes and Sausage, Beef Chop Suey

Dinner: Roast Beef, Baked Fish

Wednesday, March 15

Lunch: Hamburgers; Macaroni, Hot Dogs and Cheese

Dinner: German Swiss Steak, Chicken Souffle

Thursday, March 16

Lunch: American Noodles, Mushroom Benedict

Dinner: Rib Steak, Stuffed Sole Newburg

Friday, March 17, St. Patrick's Day

Lunch: Grilled Cheese Sandwich, Roast Beef Hash

Dinner: Corned Beef and Cabbage, Baked Pork Chops

Saturday, March 18

Lunch: Pancakes and Bacon, Chili Con Carne

Dinner: Roast Turkey, Grilled Chopped Round

Sunday, March 19

Brunch: Scrambled Eggs and Canadian Bacon, Roast Beef

Monday, March 20

Lunch: Seafood Casserole, Open Face Pastrami Sandwich

Dinner: Veal Scallopini, Ham Loaf

Tuesday, March 21

Lunch: Hamburger, Souffle with Fruit Sauce

Dinner: Spaghetti, Braised Short Ribs